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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.
First printing of an original poem, written for the Washington Herald.
By John Kendrick Bangs.
A PRAYER.
I pray for love, and life, and health—
These three will surely bring me wealth.
If so my prayer be not refused
And they be ever rightly used—
And also in that prayer of mine
Let me insert one little line,
That as along my way I hob
The Lord will let me like my job!
Grant me these boons that I request,
And I'll attend to all the rest.
(Copyright, 1917.)

There is an extra nickel charge with your potatoes at Childs'.
It is "Herr" St. John Gaffney now, tricked out as a teacher of Prussian "kultur." And this man was recently American consul general at Munich.

If Holland becomes really aroused over submarine outrages to her ships, Queen Wilhelmina may yet set the example for President Wilson to follow.
If Germany wants to make an issue over the detention of Count von Bernstorff at Halifax while the British are inspecting the Frederik VIII, the world will only conclude that she is decidedly short of issues.

The food crisis is becoming so irritating to American pride that Congress might do worse than follow a standing European example and appoint a food dictator. He would assuredly make short shrift of the speculators.

At last the government employees can be reasonably certain that they are going to receive the original raises of five and ten per cent, as included in the legislative, executive and judicial bill, when it was in the House. The action of the Senate in dropping "snoot amendment" is one that will receive commendation from all parts of the country.

George Sylvester Viereck's attack on James W. Gerard is a pointed illustration of what utter abuse an alien can make of our boasted freedom of the press. Suppose an American newspaper man in Berlin should ask the censor to pass an attack on the German chancellor or on Von Hindenburg. Would you issue a life insurance policy to him?

The \$50,000,000 battleship is the very largest and costliest that could be built for the American navy, because—according to the General Board—a ship of greater proportions and strength would not be able to go through the Panama Canal. Under the circumstances the pacifists and the taxpayers should rise in unison and give three cheers and a "tiger" for the "big ditch."

The Laconia case partly furnishes the answer to the question President Wilson propounded to Congress yesterday. The fate of the liner provides a new symbol of Germany's sinister purpose; it is a new Lusitania case without the tragedy of loss of life. It advances the present situation one step nearer the final and inevitable stage, so far as the United States is concerned.

A flare-back of President Wilson's refusal to invite Representative Wood, instigator of the "leak" inquiry, to the Congressional reception at the White House came in the House yesterday, when Representative Mann emitted some stinging words in the direction of the Executive Mansion. The minority leader can always be depended upon to accept the burden of these mean, nasty, but necessary, jobs of "jabbing the President."

TEARS.
It's funny about tears!
Once, accidentally, I broke a cup
That I had kept a long while, because it pleased my eyes
With its delicate peacock-blue color—
And I sobbed and sobbed
As I looked at the scattered pieces,
And thought how they never could be quite the same again.
And the other day my heart broke—
Just broke—all of a sudden—like that!
And I hadn't a tear!
Not one!
There was only a slightly dazed feeling,
As though my soul were suffering from concussion;
And then, after a moment,
A terrifying thought flashed through me
Of all the long, dreary years I should probably live—
For broken hearts don't kill,
But there wasn't a tear!
Not one!
It's funny about tears!
FLORENCE VAN VLEVE.

Not Strong Enough.
The reaction in Congress to the curious mixture of militant indignation and pacifism put forth by President Wilson yesterday is exactly what might have been expected from a rather unfortunate attempt to "carry water on both shoulders."
The address is too mild to please the out-and-out proponents of American rights on the high seas and too virile to please the peace-at-any-price group. Its net effect, so far as Congress is concerned, is to make a bad situation worse. It has confirmed the Republicans in their plans to continue the filibuster. All the anti-administrationists can find common ground for their opposition, no matter what their individual differences are. Instead of clarifying the situation, the address, apparently, has muddled the waters still more.

The President starts with a "general authority" to arm American merchantmen, but he pointedly refrains from any flat assertion that he will arm them. His tortuous logic on this point is such as to alarm and disgust many a Republican who intended to support him. He speaks in gigantic terms of the blockade of American shipping owing to the U-boat threat, even refers to the "timidity" of ship owners in connection with it. He does not say specifically he will end this blockade by placing the power of the government behind the ships. He missed a great opportunity before him and denied himself the one chance he had of bringing Congress under his leadership.

The President makes the assertion the "overt act" has not yet come; and declares that "while we must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the present trying circumstances, the occasion has not yet arisen for doing so."

On this point thousands of persons in this country who are only too willing and anxious to be his supporters are in flat disagreement with him. His address will create profound distrust among them, and the more the pity.

The President's platitudes are so broad and elastic as to mean everything or nothing. He says:
"I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that may lead to it." Then, referring to the American rights which Germany has violated and which by the words of her responsible statesmen she means to violate, he continues:
"I cannot imagine any man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things."

How can they be defended without war, or without steps that may lead to war? That is a question which cannot be answered by clever generalizations or apostrophes to "humanity"; it demands clear, specific words of the kind that Congress expected and had a right to expect.

The one definite request made by the President is a request for money, and even this may occasion bitter debate on Capitol Hill, unless the President consents to make a definition of his purposes.

By putting everything in the future tense, the President clearly shows the events of the past four weeks have not led him to frame a decisive policy, and he leaves the nation without the security and satisfaction of knowing just what degree of violation of American rights will lead to action on his part.

The address contains such a sickening sop to pacifism as to weaken the strength of its main argument. It is altogether too philosophic, detached, academic, to meet the needs of a situation which has long passed out of the intellectual sphere into the realm where force and action are the sole factors that count with the power that has challenged the honor of America.

High-Handed Methods.
In their zeal for prohibition, advocates of the cause find it difficult to differentiate between those who oppose a "dry" city and those who advocate a referendum.
There is a wide difference, apparent to all with unbiased eyes who scan the list of representative business men of Washington who have signed a petition in favor of the referendum amendment. The list is printed in another column.

In that list are bankers and others in commercial and financial pursuits, who, by the most forceful arguments presented by the prohibition forces, must benefit in the abolition of the saloon.
Those communities which have already been legislated into the dry column, point as among the telling benefits which have accrued to the increased bank deposits that have followed the enactment of "dry" legislation.

Consistency would indicate that bank presidents and financiers would support legislation for the District that would work out for increased savings and a surplus of earnings diverted toward legitimate investments.

In placing the welfare of the many above the welfare of the few, and standing for a fundamental American principle of not forcing laws upon the people without their consent, these petitioners do not oppose prohibition. Prohibitionists should make that distinction.
They stand for justice and equity for the District, and while the evi-

dent intention is to force the Shepherd bill upon the city without an opportunity being granted residents to pass upon it, the cause of nationwide prohibition will never advance by such high-handed methods.

Interesting Chats From Hotel Lobbies

What real preparedness and modern military efficiency means, was told by E. Alexander Powell, author and war-correspondent, who has just returned from the European battlefields, where he spent nearly three years, in an interview in the lobby of the Ritz.
"When hostilities were declared," he said, "a code word went throughout the whole of Germany. In an instant men rushed to their armories, where each had his locker holding a complete equipment. In each of the millions of these lockers was a can of condensed milk and a tin of condensed milk. This water had been changed every 24 hours since 1871."

"When Germany's endless army streamed through Belgium, I noticed at various cross roads men stationed with electric clipping machines. As the soldiers marched by, one after the other was called from the ranks and in several seconds his hair was clipped."

"Another illustration of the remarkable efficiency and preparedness of Germany's military organization came to my attention while accompanying troops over one of Germany's many remarkable military roads."

"French and British guns had been trying to throw shells on the road all day. Finally one of the shells hit square in the middle of the roadway, killing several scores of men and horses, and tearing a hole large enough to have placed an ordinary house inside."

"In not more than two minutes after the shell exploded traffic had been diverted to one side by a thorough system of signal men, which lined the road for miles and miles."

In several more minutes hundreds of men were at work making repairs. A steam roller appeared and in 27 minutes the road was again in shape.

"One day I had the privilege of looking over a stack of photographs taken of the enemy's positions from an aeroplane. The commanding officer pointed out several small specks in a street of a village, saying one of the specks was a man living in the fourth house, over on an adjoining street. He pointed to another speck which he said was a farmer living in a house, as indicated on the outskirts of the village."

"I thought that was fine guess work, but the officer told me his men never guessed. To prove his assertion he showed a series of pictures which showed the positions of the specks changing, one going into the fourth house in the adjoining street, the other going to the farm—and so on."

"This is an illustration of the spying done with the camera from the air."

"While prices are exorbitant and the food situation in New York City may be acute, the food rioters are principally agitators who appear to make a practice of resorting to demonstrations on the slightest occasion," said A. J. Gallien, of New York City, representing R. Hoe & Co. in an interview in the lobby of the New Willard.

"This cry of starvation has been very much exaggerated. There is no reason why any one in New York City should be facing starvation unless he is too tired to work. There are, perhaps, many men without employment. But they need not be. There is a scarcity of labor and jobs can be had everywhere."

"Sometimes I think the increased earnings of the middle and higher class of people are responsible for high prices. The majority of men are earning higher salaries, with the result that they will live better and spend more money. They will demand better food and more attention. There will be a greater consumption of food. All of this no doubt has a tendency to increase prices."

Asked about the newspaper paper situation, Mr. Gallien said: "While the increased price of paper is having its effect it does not appear to be as disastrous as it is sometimes pictured."

"My business reflects such conditions, and I can say that the company I represent is having the most prosperous year in its history."

Jottings from Jokers

Indignant Customer—Barber, why did you drop that steaming towel on my face? Barber—Because it was too hot to hold, sir—Boston Globe.

"I have never owned any automobiles," said the man who hadn't yet paid for his home, "but I can say one thing in praise of them. 'What is that?'" inquired Henderson. "They have made mortgages respectable."—Judge.

"What do you think of the Don't Worry Club?" "It's all right! Only I wish some one would start a Don't Worry People Club."—Boston Transcript.

"Love-making goes better under auspicious conditions. I wooed my wife under a tropical moon." "That's where I made my mistake. I proposed at Glacier Lake."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LAUDS AMERICAN 'MASTERS.'
"A student of music may obtain as good musical education in America as abroad," declared Mme. Lucie Borden, who lectured on "The Art of Singing" at Rauscher's last night.

"Teachers take pupils too young," she said. "A girl should begin her training at 18 years of age and a boy at 20."

Mr. Richard Bocking, tenor soloist of the Church of the Covenant choir, sang several solos. Mr. Ernest Ladovich, violinist, president of the Washington Conservatory of Music, rendered a number of violin selections.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.
New York, Feb. 26.—The American bark Galena, arriving here today from Rouen, reported that she was fired on by a German submarine in the English channel while on her eastbound voyage on November 27. The submarine was driven off by the appearance of two British destroyers.

New York, Feb. 26.—Fire broke out today aboard the sugar laden British ship Bayaura at her pier in Brooklyn, and did \$100,000 damage to the cargo of sugar.

New York, Feb. 26.—Two more big trans-Atlantic liners, laden with munitions and passengers, have successfully passed through Germany's submarine zone and reached their ports on the other side in safety.

Cables received here today announced the safe arrival at Bordeaux of the French liner Espagne, which besides war munitions, carried more than 80 American citizens, and the arrival at Liverpool of the White Star liner Lapland.

London, Feb. 26.—On account of the paper shortage in England the Daily Mail today announced that, beginning March 5, its price will be two cents instead of one.

Dundee Lake, N. J.—It cost the county \$125 for a set of gold teeth for Charles Brown while a prisoner in jail. He sold 'em for \$4.

Army and Navy News
Best Service Column in City.

The American navy was ready yesterday to perform any duty any act of Congress might impose on it. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced yesterday afternoon after President Wilson had addressed the joint session regarding the arming of merchantmen. He said that approximately 1,000 reserves have enrolled since last August and that 100 of these are qualified gun pointers. Allowing two to each gun, fifty American merchant ships could be given ample protection against submarine attack.

Recruiting for the navy continues to increase, the Secretary disclosed. Since February 1, 1,721 recruits have been accepted, against 1,400 for the entire month of January, bringing the total enlisted strength up to 58,685.

Despite the fact that Secretary Baker, acting on the advice of a board of retired army officers, headed by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, has ordered him to return a medal of honor which was awarded him in the early 70's for services in the civil war, Col. Ana Bird Gardiner, former District Attorney of the New York County, declares that he did not intend to give up the trophy without a public hearing.

Just why the forfeiture of the medal is demanded, Col. Gardiner does not say, but it is known that the board was appointed to find out what officers received medals, although they were not "in actual conflict with the enemy." At a hearing of the City Club's charges against Col. Gardiner as District Attorney in 1900 it developed that he was at Carlisle, Pa., when the battle of Gettysburg, in which action he was supposed to have taken part, took place. Carlisle is twenty miles from Gettysburg.

"I don't know just what action I shall take as I am very busy with other work," Col. Gardiner is quoted as saying, "but of one thing I am certain, and that is that I do not intend to return the medal. Any number of men have received a medal without the nature of their distinguished service being specified."

Col. Gardiner spent seven years as a professor of law at West Point, and on the retired list is ranked as a lieutenant colonel of the Judge Advocate's Department of the army.

ARMY ORDERS.
Maj. Frank A. Grant, upon arrival in the United States, will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, California, and report to the commanding officer, Coast Defense of San Francisco, for assignment to duty as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Charles E. Oates will proceed to El Paso, Tex., for duty as supply officer, Signal Corps, general supply depot, retaining Capt. Walter E. Prosser, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commanding officer, the Army Service Schools, for duty in command of Company A, Fourth Field Battalion, Signal Corps.

Capt. Clark Lynn is placed on the detached of ficers' list, and Capt. Albert B. Sloan removed therefrom.

Following officers will report to Col. Ira A. Hayes, president of examining board, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, First Lieut. Frank A. Donahue, and First Lieut. John R. Sloan.

Leave for fifteen days granted Lieut. Col. Weston P. Chamberlain.

Capt. Francis R. Eastman will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report for duty.

Leave for fifteen days granted First Lieut. Clinton W. Russell.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Frank Mooreman.

Leave granted Col. Almon L. Parmenter extended one month.

Capt. James G. Russell, placed on the detached of ficers' list, and Capt. William P. Sears removed therefrom.

Capt. Sherburne Whipple, placed on detached of ficers' list, and Capt. James M. Kinnebrew, Jr., removed therefrom.

Capt. George M. Wray assigned to detail on court-martial duty, and will report at Alcatraz, Cal.

First Lieut. Paul R. Chapin placed on detached of ficers' list, and First Lieut. Hugh H. Melies removed therefrom. Lieut. Melies is assigned to the Third Cavalry.

Capt. John R. Smith will report to chief of signal office for duty, with station in this city.

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Capt. Daniel M. English will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal.

First Lieut. Harry L. Schummeier is relieved from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, and will report to his home.

Leave for one month and three days granted First Lieut. Harry L. Schummeier.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Frederic G. Kellogg.

Leave for one month granted First Lieut. Philip L. Thurber.

Capt. Charles de P. Chandler will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., for consultation with the Butler Manufacturing Company.

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Flags for Inauguration.

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W. B. Moses & Sons
7 and Eleventh Sts.
February Oriental Rug Sale
Three more days of extraordinary Rug selling—the special prices embracing every desirable type and style of Oriental Rugs and a vast variety of sizes, from the small Anatolian mats to the magnificent Persian carpets. The room sizes start at \$87.50. Small size rugs at less than present import prices.

Fine Quality Trans; about 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 feet. Values up to \$115.00. Sale price..... **\$58.00**
Mosuls, Kurds, Beloochistsans, Etc.; about 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 feet. Values up to \$60.00. Sale price..... **\$36.00**
A splendid lot of small pieces, about 4 x 6 feet. Values up to \$50.00. Sale price..... **\$23.75**
Choice of a variety of sizes and kinds. Values up to \$35.00. Sale price..... **\$17.50**

Japanese Rugs
Our own importation—direct from the Orient. Japanese rugs in a variety of sizes and pleasing decorative effects.

18x36	\$1.25	6x9	\$17.50
24x48	\$2.25	8x10	\$22.50
30x60	\$3.50	9x12	\$27.50
36x72	\$4.40	10x12	\$37.50
4x7	\$6.50	12x15	\$45.00

New York, Day by Day
By O. O. McIntyre.
Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
New York, Feb. 26.—As Samuel Pepys said record in his diary: "Up bed and down the horizon for a Zeppelin." For so fearful am I of war that I can think of nothing else. For a walk with my dog and am served with a summons to appear in court for not having the wife muzzled, but the magistrate, a dabbled soul, fined me not at all, but thundered a warning that made my knees rattle like castanets.
And yet on the morrow I know full well I will be a lawbreaker again, for so absent-minded am I that my wife, poor wretch, avows that I am in my pajamas, reminding me of the witty remark of M. Green, the journalist, when, in speaking of dogs, says: "Never marry an actress. You lose so much sleep throwing the dog out of bed."
To a tailor for a new spring suit and select one with green stripes, very neat and tasty. The tailor tells me of customers who only pay for their outfits a year after the purchase, and I wonder if the fellow was personal, and lacked the courage to ask for credit.
To Central Park, where I essay to skate for the first time in ten years, and smallurchins dog at my heels and snicker at my inept attempts. See Marjorie Rameau, the playactress, and J. Scott, and they smile at my lack of skill, and I forswear skating forever.
To a dinner with Peter B. Kyne, the playwright, and Mistress Kyne, who are on their annual visit from the West. Later to a dance where I appear even lighter on the ladies' feet than ever before. Home by stage and try at scrivining, remembering that on the morrow I have been married nine years, and so I awaken my wife, and tell her how jumpy I am, and what a fine companion she has been, and we both shed a few tears, and I make many resolutions, and patiently listens to them just as she has always done through the drifting years.
The general appearance of Amsterdam avenue was improved the other day when Andrew Terrance decided he could not live in his one-horse milk cart across the avenue in front of a southbound automobile. He was entirely wrong about it, and as a result a surf of milk depressed him and brightened up the avenue. Otto Schiller left his seat in the automobile when the crash came and continued south toward the side doors of the milk wagon, taking Andrew with him. The suddenly formed opinions of the two drivers regarding each other were a perfect revelation to bystanders.
About forty years ago a youthful Serb landed in Battery Park, and being admitted under laws which had no care as to whether he could read or write, started up Broadway, wearing the red fez of the Balkans.
A group of boys on Canal street hoisted and laughed at him, and he rolled up his sleeves and licked them. This same Serb—Michael Idvorsky Pupin—has just given to the army and navy of the United States an invention to overcome the atmospheric condition known as static interference in wireless telegraphy.
He does not wear a fez now. He is 33 years old, a citizen of the United States, a member of the faculty of Columbia University and a man of distinguished achievement.

What Leading Newspapers Say on the War Situation
German Marvels.
(New York Tribune.)
The officer in command of the Flanders submarine flotilla has been giving a correspondent of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" an inspiring account of the glories of unrestricted submarine warfare, but even more impressive than the story of indiscriminate slaughter is his passing reference to those painful days when the bright young men of the U-boats were not allowed to murder all comers.
Capt. Bartenbach is speaking of the time when these young heroes were supposed to spare passenger vessels, when they were forbidden to emulate the glorious example of the warrior who bagged the Lusitania, and killed more than a thousand men, women and children at a stroke. "In those days," he says, "which, thank God, are now past, our men, mostly not yet 20 years old, daredvils achieving to get at the enemy, performed marvels in the way of discipline and self-restraint."
Some day, he promises, the German nation will hear the aches of these young daredevils who, "with bitter anger often let two-score or more enemy ships sail past," but what further evidence do we need of Prussian heroism and self-denial than the will to refrain from sinking a helpless enemy incapable of striking back?
German Freedom of the Seas.
(New York Times.)
We have heard of a great deal of the injustice to neutrals in the British orders in council, but the contrast between the effect of neutral ships of the British blockade and the German shown in the torpedoes by German submarines, of seven Dutch ships in one day is worth considering. These vessels, carrying no contraband, four eastward bound for Holland, laden chiefly with foodstuffs for Dutch consumption, three ballast steamers westward, had been taken into the English port of Falmouth, examined, and sent on their way. It was the firm belief of their skippers that they had been assured a safe conduct by Germany. The westward bound ships were probably in the so-called safety lane between Falmouth and the United States. Because an agreement had been made with Germany that the ships might sail with the possible assurance of safety. The British authorities were not consulted as to the proper precautions to take. Yet German submarines torpedoed all seven, sinking three and damaging the others badly, and their crews deserted them. And this with only five minutes' warning.

PACIFISTS PROTEST "FIRST STEP TO WAR"
The Washington branch of the Emergency Peace Federation protested last night against the armed neutrality suggested by the President, the most active members—Rebecca Shelly, Elizabeth Freeman, Louis P. Lochner, Bertram Bonard, and Howard C. Brown—declaring that armed neutrality would be a first step toward war.
They also opposed granting extra power to the President, on the ground that it was more characteristic of Russian autocracy than American constitutional democracy, and that it might prove a dangerous precedent.
The New York branch of the Federation telegraphed a similar protest to newspapers throughout the country.

TO OBSERVE GRANT DAY.
The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Legion of Local Women was held last night at the Raleigh Hotel. Reports of the Lincoln Memorial Committee were heard and plans drawn up for a patriotic meeting in the Metropolitan M. E. Church on Gen. Grant's birthday.
Plans were also made for the fall of 1917 were also discussed.

To Stop Bad Cough
SOOTHE DRY, IRRITATED THROAT WITH PARMIST SYRUP. SAYS THIS OLD-FASHIONED COUGH MEDICINE IS THE BEST.
We are told that the old-time remedies are best and invariably contain less harmful yet better medicine than those which are in use today. This being the case, it is doubly surprising that an old-fashioned recipe which is quick acting will be welcomed by many, as there seems to be a general epidemic of coughs at the present time. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parmist (double strength), take this home and add to it a quart pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 table-spoonful four times a day. No more racking year long cold or catarrh of the throat. The whole body with a cough. Coughs, now! should open, air passages of your head should clear and your breathing become easy. Parmist syrup is pleasant to take, easy to prepare and costs little. Every person who has a stubborn cough, hard cold or catarrh of the throat should give this prescription a trial.—Adv.

Old Point Comfort Norfolk
And ALL POINTS SOUTH